and other charges. The break up as on 31.3.96 and 31.5.96 is furnished below:

(Rs. in Crore)

	Freight	Dem. Others	ATotal
31.3.96	862.67	32.18	894.85
31.5.96	977.17	45.46	1022.63

(b) The outstanding* dues recoverable from concerned State Electricity Boards (SEBs) State-wise, DESU, NTPC, Badarpur Thermal Power Plant including private power houses as on 18th August, 1996 are not available. However, the position as on 30.6.1996 is given below:—

(Rs. in Cr.)

S.No.	Name of the State Electricity Boards/ Power Houses.	Freight	Demurrage & Others	Total
1.	A.P. State Electy. Bd.	22.29	1.76	24.0
2	Assam State Electy. Board.	3.96	0.04	4.1
3.	Bihar State Electy. Board.	3.96	0.70	4.6
4.	Delhi Elec. Supply Corn.	94.14	0.62	94.7
5.	Gujarat State Elecy. Board.	4.62	1.51	6.1
6.	Haryana State Electy. Board.	44.26	12.65	56.9
7.	Karnataka State Electy. Board	0.17	0.34	0.5
8.	Maharashtra State Electy. Bd.	20.06	13.38	33.4
9.	M.P. State Electy,. Board.	2.34	0.85	3.2
10.	Punjab State Electy. Board.	13.99	0.50	14.4
11.	Rajasthan State Electy. Board.	1.53	0.41	1.9
12.	Tamil Nadu State Electy. Brd.	0.05	0.28	0.3
13.	U.P.State Electy. Board.	36.87	0.82	37.5
14.	W.B. State Electy Board.	15.19	5.59	20.7
15.	N.T.P.C/Badarpur T.P.P.	688.19	0.35	688.5
16.	N.T.P.CyOthers.	25.91	6.60	32.5
17.	Private Power Houses.	1.37	0.14	1.5
	Total	979.06	46.54	1025.6

(c) The main reason is that a large part of the dues accumulate on account of the fact that the coal is booked on "To Pay" basis and the condition of compulsory prepayment of freight could be imposed only on a few SEBs/Power Houses. The SEBs/Power Houses have not been paying full dues, despite constant chasing by the Railways. All efforts are Being made to recover these dues.

Ministry's policy regarding employment guarantee programme

594. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy of the Ministry is not to allow implementation of employment guarantee programme for the rural poor in the areas of Wild Life Sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons for rejecting the demand by Adivasis for such employment on Shoolpaneshwar Sanctuary in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OFTHE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) No, Sir. However, in wildlife sanctuaries, the main priority is conservation of wildlife in

particular and biodiversity in general. The employment guarantee programmes can be implemented so long as they are consistent with these objectives.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such demand has been received in this Ministry. However, the State Govt, of Gujarat has reported that labour intensive employment generation works have been undertaken in Shoolpaneshwar Sanctuary, which help and contribute to ecosystem, soil and moisture conservation and have positive effect on the area. Therefore, it is not correct that the demand of tribals for such employment in Shoolpaneshwar sanctuary was rejected.

Target for production of foodgrains

*595. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the production of foodgrains in every State during the Eighth Plan and the achivement as on date;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to increase the production of foodgrains during the Ninth Plan; and

(c) if so, the programme drawn-up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) The Stae-wise targets fixed for the production of foodgrains and the achievements made in the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 (likely) is annexed: *[See Appendix 178, Annexure No. 95]* The target of production of foodeiaias for the Eighth Five Year Plan terminal year i.e. 1996-97 for the country is fixed at 210 million tonnes. Annual targets are allocated to Kharif and Rabi Seasons. As targets of foodgrain production for Rabi Season are yet to be discussed and finalised with the States, the State-wise distribution of the target of 210 million tonnes has not yet been decided.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Most of the programmes/schemes for increasing production and productivity of foodgrains, viz., Integrated Cereal Development Programme for rice, wheat and coarse Cereals based cropping system areas (ICDP-Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals) and National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP) which were under implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan are likely to continue during the Ninth Five Year Plan also.

The Government has also constituted a Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan to suggest ways and means for increasing productivity in the low productivity areas

Setting-up of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

596. SHRI 'NAGENDRA NATH OJHA: SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV) functioning at present in the country with the place, number of students in each Vidyalaya and performance of the students;

(b) whether Government have any plan to set-up more such Vidyalayas in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): (a) 373 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas out of 378 sanctioned so far are presently functioning. The location of the Vidyalayas alongwith number of students in each Vidyalaya is given in (annexure). *[See Appendix 178, annexure no. 96]* The pass percentage of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya students in the Central Board